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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.
City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department (Phone 38) before leaving the city.
If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

Let Us Not Lose Faith.

Wisconsin is still going ahead with her house cleaning, sixty-seven indictments against twenty-five individuals, for the most part former county officials, having been handed down by the grand jury on Tuesday in the municipal court of Milwaukee. Nearly all the indictments charge bribery in a sum of dollars, the amounts having been paid to present or former county officials in connection with the awarding of county contracts for the erection of an addition to the county hospital several years ago.

Again we exclaim, God save the country from graft. It seems to be our national disease, and men in all stations have become more or less infected. But let us not be pessimistic. Let us remember that the grafters are the exceptions and that the number of honest and faithful men is larger than ever before in the world's history. At least, this is our belief. We hear of more cases of betrayal because this is an age of publicity. It is almost impossible for faithless officials to go on very long without detection, and when they are detected they are exposed through the public press. The power of such publicity is beyond computation. It is a power for righteousness and it is having its influence. The standard of public morals is high and is getting higher all the time, the pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding. We have not faith upon evil times. The times are growing better in all respects. Therefore, let us not reach the false and disastrous conclusion that all public officials are faithless, or even of suspicious character.

A public man recently remarked that the worst calamity that could befall this land would be for all its officials to become corrupt; and that the next worst calamity would be for the people to believe that all officials were corrupt. Without faith we can do nothing. It is the foundation of commerce, finance, government and the entire social system of civilization. And our faith should not be shaken because some men have betrayed their trust. Let the good work of discovering and exposing and punishing the grafters go on. We are clearing the moral atmosphere and making it sweeter. We are saving the standard of public morals. The mere fact that there is popular indignation is a sign that the people are honest, and if they be true to themselves they will eventually evict all the grafters and fill their places with honest men. Recent disclosures are enough to excite disgust and indignation, but, in heaven's name, let them not destroy our faith.

The Indian Question Again.

A writer in the Chicago Record-Herald, now doing special work in Indian Territory, calls attention to impending conditions there that seem plainly to demand the consideration of Congress. The bare facts may be briefly stated. The government trust funds of the Five Tribes, aggregating close to eight million dollars, and now at interest in the United States Treasury, at present provides a revenue for the support of the schools and other necessary territorial work. But with the dissolution of the tribal relations next March, these funds are to be distributed per capita among the men, women and children of the several tribes, thus quite wiping out the existing source of income. The Indian is notoriously improvident and extravagant; it is almost certain that this money when once turned over to his control, will be promptly dissipated; whereupon all educative work in the territory, unless Congress intervenes, will immediately come to a standstill.

The Five Tribes, under the present regime, are a very well-to-do people; not so rich, it is true, as the Osage, who are described as by far the richest nation, per capita, in the world; but still exceedingly well off. If present plans, however, mature, they will soon be almost, if not wholly, destitute. Simultaneously, 12,000

Indian and negro children will be left without means of obtaining an education. Under these circumstances, remedial or preventive action on the part of Congress is unquestionably necessary. Our responsibility toward the Indian is peculiar, well understood and need not be dilated on here.

As to the trust funds of the Five Nations, we are not familiar with any obligation upon Congress which would inevitably result in the bootless waste of funds economically necessary in the most obvious directions. On its face, it would seem absurd for Congress to hand over these funds to certain dissipation, and then proceed to appropriate other moneys for the Territory's serious and vital needs. If the funds are to be thus given over, however, it certainly behooves Congress to provide assurance that the education of the Indians is not brought to a sudden and complete termination.

The Indian school question was investigated on behalf of Congress in 1901, and again in 1904, but the investigations bore no fruit. The scheme of taxation recommended by Professor Hollander, of John Hopkins University, in 1901, providing in especial that the proceeds from certain valuable Indian coal lands should be converted into a permanent school fund, would appear to cover all needs. But if Congress does not think sufficiently well of that scheme to adopt it, it is at perfect liberty to construct another. An effective plan of some sort, however, is an early and evident necessity.

The very fact of the red man's improvidence and financial carelessness, which is the ground for this uncertainty about the future, is ample evidence that a mere thorough education is one of his greatest needs. And this is but further emphasized by the fact that with the withdrawal of the government guardianship, he will be compelled to get out and hustle for himself. The Indian is likely for some time to come to require consideration and kindly care, and it is our duty to see that he gets it. Our responsibility toward these helpless children is perfectly unmistakable.

To the Common Council.

For two months the city of Richmond has suffered under the present intolerable conditions of congestion, because the adherents of one plan of expansion were unable to carry out their own scheme and unwilling to allow any compromise to become an ordinance. Meanwhile the public welfare and comfort have been neglected, and the time has come to call a halt.

The Times-Dispatch is still of the opinion that the Mills plan is utterly valueless so far as relieving the overcrowding of the city is concerned, and in addition will add heavy financial burdens without proportionate benefits to the taxpayers of this community. Apparently that is the opinion of more than one-third of the Common Council, for the Mills plan is still lying on the table. We are also still of the opinion that so important a matter as city expansion should be by practically unanimous consent—and again we find the Council and Board of Aldermen in two camps.

It is, however, evident that acting under the lead of Messrs. Cannon and Pollock, the Common Council is about to have done with this shilly-shallying, and will introduce a compromise measure. If this is done, and the new lines are reasonable, the opponents of such a compromise will be in very fact fighting against the imperative needs of the city. The public interest is neither dead nor sleeping, and the time has come when the vociferous friends of annexation must not nullify their protestations by refusing anything except their chosen scheme. As Mr. Roosevelt said to the late Mr. Hanna, "Either fish or cut bait," but do not longer delay the progress of Richmond.

Mr. Depew's Retainer.

When it was first reported that Senator Depew had been receiving from the Equitable Assurance Society a retainer of \$20,000, and that Mr. David B. Hill had been receiving a retainer of \$5,000 from the same source, we suggested that it was in order for these gentlemen to take the public into their confidence and render an itemized account, showing what services they had rendered in consideration of such generous compensation. We asked if it was for services rendered in the lobbies at Albany. Senator Depew has since spoken, and of his answer the New York Evening Post says:

"Senator Depew's testimony is a most fearful writing of himself down—not, as he himself put it, 'a fool,' but something more noxious. His account of how he earned his retainer of \$20,000 a year is not even 'sordid'; it is incredibly impudent. He says that he 'freely gave advice,' though he has done that on all subjects, gratuitously, let these many years; shyly admits that he is 'a master of corporation law,' but puts on the right track in stating that 'the money was paid him on account of the position I had at the bar and generally.' Everybody knows what is covered up by that word 'generally.' Mr. Depew was the most successful lobbyist of his day. He had an enormous political pull, and the Equitable management paid him for it just as they paid David B. Hill for his. Calling it a 'retainer' deceives no one."

It would appear from this that others who are nearer to the scene than The Times-Dispatch have misgivings similar to our own. Such a suspicion cannot be proven, but some suspicions have almost the force of facts, and this is one of them. As for Mr. Depew's wise counsel, he might have earned his retainer by advising the Equitable management against loaning \$200,000 to the Depew Improvement Company, whose property was appraised at \$100,000, but he did not so advise. On the contrary, he voted for the loan, and then used his influence to have the appropriation raised. This, on his own testimony, Mr. Depew will not be fond of relating in this "story."

In the July number of McClure's Magazine appears an article entitled "John D. Rockefeller: A Character Study," by Ida M. Tarbell, in which a partial account is given of the case of Corrigan vs. Rockefeller, and the subject of the sketch

is shown up in a most unfavorable light. Virgil P. Rhine, of Cleveland, has called to the rescue and showed by the records that this case was finally referred by agreement to a committee of arbitrators and that the committee in its findings, which Mr. Rhine quotes in full, completely exonerated Mr. Rockefeller of all charges brought against him by his accuser.

We mention the fact for the simple reason that it is worth while to be fair even to a much-abused millionaire. Mr. Rockefeller is a man of leisure, but he seems to find abundant occupation these days in fencing with his accusers.

"The Missouri idea is that public officials must obey and enforce the laws." So says Governor Folk, and his saying is being quoted all over the country as something new, startling and altogether surprising. It is not new, morally speaking, or at least it ought not to be. It ought to be as old as the decalogue. It is as old as honesty and honesty is as old as the world. The "Missouri idea" is not new. It is merely a reassertion of a very old idea, and let us hope it has come to stay.

The cruel Springfield Republican, in a most cold-blooded fashion, reminds the incoming Secretary of State that only twice in its history has the Republican party taken its Presidential candidate from an eastern State, and then it was once defeated. It has never taken two candidates successively from the East, and no party in the whole history of the country has ever succeeded in electing a candidate from New York State twice in succession.

The Baltimore Sun has awarded the contract for its new building, to cost \$238,205. As the old-time editor used to say when a brother editor increased the size of his paper from six columns to seven columns a page, we congratulate our contemporary upon this evidence of prosperity.

How long is it since the Baltimore and Ohio road was in the hands of a receiver? Not many years, we know, yet on yesterday the directors put the stock on a five per cent. basis. How this land does prosper.

Milwaukee has just put a grafter away where the "dogs won't bite him" for a period of eighteen months, and thus the good work goes on.

A Pennsylvania judge has just decided that it is the privilege of a woman to boss the kitchen. O thou righteous judge, please now, can you stop her there?

Cotton, cotton, who's got the cotton? Atlanta, Constitution. The cotton raiser hasn't. He never has it at the time the price goes up.

Straw hats seem to be getting smaller as the season advances. At least some of the Richmond dealers are advertising "one-third off."

The Virginia campaign gets more and more exciting as the dog days get nearer by.

Now let's get to work in the interest of safe and sane football for next fall.

Tom Lawton's Fourth of July oratory in Kansas is a long drawn out serial.

The ice man is such a nice man these July days.

Henrico's Superintendent.

Mr. H. Jackson Davis, a graduate of William and Mary College, and a young man of wide experience in a teaching school, succeeded on July 1st Mr. J. K. Fussell as superintendent of Henrico county schools. Mr. Davis was erroneously stated as being a native of another State. He is a native of Virginia and was formerly a resident of Henrico, but is now of Goodland county. Mr. Davis won a high reputation at college, and comes into his new office highly recommended.

After working here, Mr. Davis will take the summer course at Columbia University, where he also spent last summer.

Captain Adams Convalescent.

Captain R. T. Adams, well known excursion manager, who has been seriously ill at his home on Grove Avenue for weeks, is now greatly improved in health and is able to be up and about the house. His friends are hopeful that he will soon be fully restored to health, and will resume his run on the Tribbles.

Wedded Last Evening.

Mr. Charles J. May and Miss Lizzie Waters were married at No. 518 North Twenty-second Street at 7 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D. Mr. and Mrs. May left last night for a Northern trip.

Robert M. Moorman Dead.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—A telegram received here announced the sudden death in Atlanta, Ga., to-day of Robert H. Moorman, one of the best known of the Southern Washington newspaper correspondents. On account of ill health, Mr. Moorman last winter gave up his work and went to his home in Somerville, Tenn. He went to Atlanta a few days ago to accept a newspaper connection in that city.

W. S. Barrett Dead.

W. S. Barrett, of No. 1821 Carrington Street, died Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. He was a native of County Clare, Ireland. He was seventy-two years of age.

The funeral arrangements are not known yet.

Von Rogue's Case Again.

Messrs. Phil Sheld and Hill Carter yesterday argued before Judge Gorman of the Chancery Court a matter involving certain costs in the celebrated Maybrick case.

The question at issue had no bearing, however, upon the merits of the case.

TRY—

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

when the stomach is "out of order." A 50 years' record of cures is back of every bottle.

CONFEDERATES IN ARMS AGAIN

Tennessee Camp Threatens to Withdraw From United Association.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 12.—Camp No. 2, Army of Tennessee, Confederate Veterans, has threatened to secede and withdraw from the United Confederate Veterans Association, charging that Federal soldiers have been appointed to represent Confederate camps at annual reunions and that their daughters have been selected as sponsors. Instead of Southern pride, and declaring that the reunions have degenerated into "More occasions of display for prominent officials and for enthusiasts of the gentler sex."

A resolution to this effect was introduced at a meeting of the Tennessee veterans to-day by Col. J. A. Childress. It was voted down 22 to 14, but it was intimated by the movers and supporters that the fight has just started, and that it will come up in other ways.

The Chamber resolution was sensational in the extreme. It declared that the Confederate reunions had drifted far from the object for which they were created; that they had become meetings where the most important business was to promote the other side by votes of thanks, Southern pride, and declaring that the reunions have degenerated into "More occasions of display for prominent officials and for enthusiasts of the gentler sex."

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robbed six traveling men at the Brottin Hotel, at Winfield on Sunday night last and escaped.

Forestry in Virginia.

Colonel William B. Cuthbert, city engineer, has resolved from Dr. M. A. Manson, the following instructive letter. Dr. Manson's recognized ability, extensive travels and careful observations make his suggestions valuable to Virginia. He writes from San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1905.

Colonel W. B. Cuthbert, Richmond, Va.:
My dear Colonel:—Your kind letter and enclosed 3 trees have reached me upon my return. I may be able to dispose of a car-load of your trees, and at all events am going to try. I am also thinking of trying to widely introduce California trees in Virginia. If you think this possible, I can send on such trees as my knowledge of the climates and sylvan flora of the two States justify me in selecting for such trial. It would be best to send young trees rather than seed. Do you think that an advertisement in a few of the leading papers would bring orders enough to fill a car?

California has a wonderful range of evergreen trees, five to one as compared with Virginia, but Virginia exceeds California deciduous trees in about the same ratio. In traveling through Virginia I note the devastating effects of forest destruction and neglect. We have been cutting out the valuable trees for centuries and have made no effort to restore them; consequently, (1) mostly weeds—the values of forest-trees, which in some instances are beautiful, but yield little or no revenue, and (2) partially serve to check denudation. (3) and (4) are the leading causes of the steep for cultivation has not only ruined the lands, but the water supplies also. No State in the Union could profit more by systematic forestry than Virginia. I say this, after having been in all except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Florida.

I send under separate cover a brief paper on forest denudation to show you that this is no new subject with me. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to devote a few years to the work of bringing home to my native State a realization of what systematic forestry can do for her forestry upon every farm, by every land-owner, sustained and directed by the State, will do more to rapidly and permanently restore wealth than any other industry. Could this be undertaken? Would the State provide the means for a systematic effort to interest land-owners in forestry?

The splendid results of your ornamental tree planting in Richmond justify me in thinking that you can answer these questions, and I would be much pleased to bring my energies in this direction.

I send also a paper on "The Evolution of Climates," which after reading you can turn over to Randolph-Macon. I enclose a list of seeds, which I will be pleased to have, if not too troublesome to gather.

With best wishes and very pleasant memories of my visit,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) MANSION MANSON.

Our Southern Railroads.

There is no better evidence of the progress and prosperity of the South than is to be found in the progress and prosperity of southern railroads. Railroads deal with all branches of commerce and industry and their traffic necessarily reflects the state of trade. Few railroads in any section of the country have shown greater progress and prosperity than the Southern Railway. Its business has increased so enormously that it has been almost impossible for the company to handle it. But it is rapidly putting itself in position to meet the demands of its patrons and is spending large sums of money in improving its service.

One of its latest and most notable improvements is the adoption of the block system between Washington and Atlanta. The company now announces that block signals of the most modern and approved type have been installed and are now in operation over the entire line between those points, having begun operation on June 1st. There are 158 block stations in all, being an average of 4.1 miles apart. The most improved interlocking switch and signal apparatus has been installed at passing tracks, yards and all grade crossings, thereby greatly facilitating the handling of all trains and promoting safety. The block system will be rapidly extended to the branch lines and will put the Southern Railway in the fore front of modern railroads.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
July 13th.

633—Battle of Alzandir, during the Moslem invasion of Syria, between 15,000 Moslems under Khalid, and 70,000 Imperial troops, under Wordan.

1377—Isle of Wight taken by the French and plundered.

1538—Battle of Gravelines, between 8,500 French and Germans, under Marshal de Thermes, and about 14,000 Spanish, German and Flemish, under Count Egmont.

1568—Elizabeth committed Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Castle of Bolton, a prisoner.

1702—Battle of Cullisau (Swedish-Polish Wars). The Swedes, 12,000 strong, under Charles XII., and 24,000 Poles and Saxons, under Frederick Augustus.

1756—Battle of Zulehagen, in which the Prussians were defeated by the Russians.

1772—Captain James Cook sailed on his second voyage around the world.

1795—Action between the British fleet, Admiral Hotham, and the French fleet. The French ship Alcide struck, but took fire and blew up, with several hundred of her crew on board, who perished.

1800—The funeral of Alexander Hamilton took